

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

Bijou Open House—Palince. Mavesty's 14th St. Theatre—One of the Planst. Meteopolitan Alexane—Design of Alexaners. Metropolitan Alenzar Deter

### More than the National Debt.

It is estimated upon the present basis that over two thousand millions of dollars will be needed to pay the pension claims. And new bills are now before Congress intended to include additional classes of claimants. The appropriations and the deficiencies for the current year will more than double the aggregate for the fiscal year just expired, which was sixty-six millions. The expenses attending the adjustment of these claims were \$1,240,700 for the year 1881-1882, and they will

be \$2,962,300 for the year 1882-1883. These appalling figures show this fact: that the annual grant for pensions is now twice as large as the interest on the national debt. It is the greatest single item in the whole budget.

A Pension bill for one hundred millions went through the House of Representatives recently without the least question or even the form of a division. All the politicians at the North are afraid to discuss these bills with the same freedom as other measures. The South is tongue tied, because any candid treatment from that quarter would be denounced and ascribed to a sectional motive.

Between timidity on one side and enforced silence on the other, almost any form of Pension bill, without regard to merit, can be driven through Congress. The inventive genius of the Ring which has profited immensely by this legislation is constantly exereised to devise new schemes of robbery.

The Commissioners of Pensions and committees of Congress have officially admitted the existence of vast frauds. Mr. BENTLEY, who preceded Mr. DUDLEY, showed that in five hundred cases examined under his supervision seventy per cent, of fraud was found. mainly composed of perjury and forgery. So that the Treasury is not only plundered, but the system invites crime and breeds it.

The absence of proper safeguards is the main cause of these extensive frauds. Claim agents and others interested know how to play upon the fear of the so-called "soldier vote," and in that way they have succeeded in preventing punitory legislation. In the debate on Saturday last on the Pension bill, Mr. BECK proposed that a list of pensioners should be conspicuously posted in every Post Office, and published in two county newspapers, as a means of detecting fraud. This is a simple but effective remedy, which would bring false claimants in review before their own immediate neighbors. But the proposition was immediately opposed by Mr. LOGAN and Mr. PLUMB, who pretended it involved discredit.

The pension list ought to be a roll of honor on which every soldier should be proud to be inscribed in testimony of his faithful service to the Union. The true soldier should be the first to see this roll purged of impurity and relieved of every taint of fraud. The Senators who objected to Mr. Beck's plan, not only encouraged the Ring of plunderers who have made millions out of the arrearage and other ats, but they have put the patriotic soldier and the bummer on an equal footing.

### Twice Branded.

Secon Robeson has recently passed through such an experience as is without a parallel since the foundation of the Government, and to which the poorest wretch, with a remaining spark of manhood in his nature, would not have tamely submitted. He has been twice branded, by Mr. WHITTHORNE and by Mr. HEWITT, in the House of Representatives, as "a thiof, a liar, and a perjurer," and without challenge.

As an individual in this matter, Robeson personally is of no more account than any his friends to the last hour of his disgraceful career. There is not a particle of generosity or of common liberality in the corrupt jobber who converted the Navy Department Into a broker's shop for contracts, for promotions, and for all official favors upon which blackmail might be levied.

Avaricious, menuly selfish, gluttonous, and pretentious on stolen money, he has grabbed all he could lay hands on, and invested the stealings to serve the base passions which he has pampered at the public expense. His wealth and his pomp have been used to gain recognition among the weak, the silly, and the credulous, when they are in fact the witnesses of an infamy which should have shut him out from decent society.

This foul character is tolerated because he is the accepted leader of the Republican party in the House, holding some of its foremost trusts, and enjoying some of its best distinctions, in spite of the fact that the respeciable press of that side, for their own relief, denounce Robeson, and declare he must beenst off. And it is well known that the most reputable Republicans in Congress are weary of this unsavory burden, and regard Robeson's connection as a political calamity.

But these protestations have no real value They are worthless in presence of the astounding fact that, dishonored, shunned, and despised, as Robeson is, he still is allowed to command the Republican column, and the party follows his lend.

He brought in the Navy bill, after retaining it for five months beyond the usual time, and in this bill he affirmed as proper and necessary to be executed to the last letter the venal contracts for the monitors, which his successor had officially pronounced illegal and disgraceful. He would not allow the work to be done at the navy yards. He would not permit open and fair competition. No, the jobs must be completed by the ROACH-ROBESON Ring on the basis of Addi-

tion, Division, and Silence. These monitors, pronounced to be worthless by the highest professional authority, even with all the improvements that may be put upon them, have already cost more than eighteen and a quarter millions of dollars. It Is estimated that at least six and three-quarters millions will be needed to complete them. and in the hands of the Ring, with WILLIAM E. CRANDLER in the seat of power, eight

millions will hardly foot the bills. These condemned ships will average five millions each, if finished on the present estimates, or more than twice the cest of

England's latest and best from lade. What did the strait-based Republicans de after Mr. WHITTHORNE and Mr. HEWITT and Mr. Atkins and others had exposed the jobs which even the faisified reports of the Navy Department could not conceal? Dal they condemn or even rebuke Sixon Rourson for his bill, with the most barefaced jobbery written all over it? No! They fell into line, with Mr. Hanness of Massachusetts aciing as whip for the occasion and Mr. Hiscock making the rally, and voted solid for the in-

This is the record. It cannot be erned.

The stream does not rise higher than its source. Secon Robeson is the chosen leader of the Republican party. He was made so with a full knowledge of his career in the navy and with the results of two investigations spread over recent history. He is a fit representative of that party which has shouldered him, and which must take the responsibility of the load.

#### Halstend and Garfield.

When Gen. GARFIELD was named as a possible candidate for the Presidency, before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, the Cincinnati Ommercial promptly and sternly condemned the idea. The ground of opposition to him was his notorious want of integrity and his connection with the "moth contracts"

and other jobs at Washington.

Every word uttered by the Commercial at that time was literally true; but only a fraction of the truth was revealed. GARFIELD's record was so bad in Congress, and so notorious in jobbery and in morals, that it was feared he would sink the party if put forward as its chosen leader. This was the sit-

uation in the spring of 1880. GARFIELD went to the Chicago Convention as a delegate in company with Gov. FOSTER professedly representing the personal ambition of John Sherman. It is an open secret that before leaving Washington in that character he had entered into a bargain with BLAINE by which in a certain contingency the support of the latter was to be turned over to him through a so-called "spontaneous demonstration.

BLAINE knew he could not be nominated simself, but he could prevent the nomination of GRANT. The defeat of both opened the door to a new combination, by which SHERMAN was sacrificed and his confidential friend became the candidate. No wonder he exclaimed, when the treachery was completed, "What will Sherman say?"

A Republican nomination sanctifies the candidate, whatever may have been his former life, his conduct, or his character. Tens of thousands who believed GARFIELD to be utterly corrupt and dishonored by foul deeds, accepted him as the ideal representative of the party from the hour when he stood forth in this changed capacity. The Cincinnati Commercial, that only a short time before had branded him as unworthy of confidence, rushed forward now to decorate him with the choicest honors. It soon became the special organ of the nominee.

But ten thousand Commercials, with all the pretended influence of that in Cincinnati, could not have compassed the election of Gen. GARPIELD. For more than two months after the Convention separated the nomination was a dead weight on the party, and there was hardly a hope of success. In that desperate dilemma, Gen. GAR-FIELD came to New York for the sole object, under the disguise of conferring with the National Committee, of making terms with the Stalwart leaders.

Chairman JEWELL had failed signally in bringing about an accommodation between the rival factions, and he was unable to procure the sinews of war for a vigorous campaign. Disaster was threatened on all sides. These imminent dangers induced Garfield to east aside the common proprieties attaching to his position and to make the pilgrimage here.

A meeting of several prominent Stalwarts was called at the request of GARPTELD. He stated the situation forcibly and plainly, and said that New York was the battle ground. He told them that the impression which had gone abroad of his hostility to the Stalwarts was unfounded, because he knew that they were in a large majority in the State, and without their active aid defeat was inevitable. As an earnest of his good will, he then and there declared, and he reiterated the declaration, that in case of success they should name a member of the Cabinet and

control the Federal patronage in the State. The strong language and the voluntary professions of GARPIELD made a marked impression on these present; and, as we have heretofore said, the substance and the words other successful thief, though destitute of as nearly as practicable, of that meeting many of the qualities by which Tweep held | were reduced to writing and signed immediately after the interview. That paper is still in safe keeping here, but it is thought that the time for its publication has not yet arrived. The Commercial says: "We should like to see the paper and to study the signatures." Perhaps that eurosity may be gratified at no distant day. Had Gen. GARFIELD lived a few months longer, the Commercial would not be anxious about its contents. The signatures are those of leading Republicans, familiar in public and political life, who were never suspected of venality, in or out of Con-

> There was a pause in the canvass after Garfield's return to Mentor. Then came the crushing overthrow of BLAINE in his own State, after the loudest promises of victory, and this reacted seriously on the whole organization throughout the country. Replying to THE SUN, and in the face of this well-known fact, the Commercial has the courage to say: "The country knows that the remarkable change took place before Mr. CONKLING'S voice was heard-that he had the skill to pose before the people as the man who was doing it, but that in genuineness the country was helping itself." Every intelligent man knows this statement to be inaccurate. Blaing had lost the campaign, and his old rival, CONKLING, came forward and saved it. There was no change in the current until the Stalwarts took command and sent the Half Breeds to the rear. Conkling led the ment, and GRANT did for him what he would have done for no other man, by taking

a personal part in the Western canvass. GARFIELD unquestionably owed his election to CONKLING, and he freely acknowledged it with the most fulsome expressions, and volunteered the largest promises of grateful recognition for that service. He invited him to Mentor with a professed de sire to consult his wishes, and asked what they were. Mr. Conkling told him distinctly that he desired if New York was to have a seat in the Cabinet that it should be the Treasury. But if that was not practicable, then it would be better, for harmony, to leave

New York out of the programme. He named no man for that office or for any He asked no favor, and he sought in good faith to establish good relations with the President of his party, though he had no confidence in his personal integrity. What followed afterward at Washington has passed into history.

The Commercial continues:

We are informed that an appointment of Rosentros was determined upon and theration was good enough to bell the President, who spoke 10 kim on the subject that he would so into the tobby and hold his nose while Honourses was confirmed."

This is only half the truth. GARFIELD had ssured Conkling in presence of others at the White House that in distributing the patronage of New York he should be conulted fully and his wishes should be regarded. He added that he would be obliged to do something for the men who sustained him at Chicago, and Robertson was named as the probable District Attorney. Then it was that CONKLING made the remark attributed to him. Yet the defenders of GARFIELD laye boldly alleged that Robertson was

"slated" for Collector immediately after the election!

Reference is made to a certain letter written by GARFIELD to GRANT for a vindication of the former in his appointment of ROBERT-SON. GARFIELD wrote several letters to GRANT after the election protesting his gratitude for the services of the latter. After the quarrel with Conkling he prepared, under BLAINE'S eye and suggestion, an artful paper intended for the public eye, and to justify the treachery he had practised toward CONKLING. GARPIELD and BLAINE had both much training in duplicity, and it cost them no effort to falsify the facts.

The assassination of Garfield attracted a sympathy which no other event could possibly have drawn to him. Opposition ceased as the grave opened, and charity was inclined to forgive and to forget the past. But indiscreet friends have insisted on holding his public career and his private life up as an example to the rising youth of the country. We protest against this attempted imposture. His example is one to be shunned politically, personally, and morally.

### Our Naval Demonstration at Alexandria.

Rear Admiral J. W. A. NICHOLSON commands the American fleet at Alexandria. If we are to believe the correspondents of the London newspapers, Admiral Nicholson is a proper subject for two searching examinations; the first by court martial, the second by a commission in lunacy.

According to the accounts sent to London, as far as they are intelligible, the American Admiral refused to get out of the way when the bombardment was about to begin, threatening to return the fire of the forts if any iron came his way. He seems to have been in an extremely bellicose mood. Failing to find an opportunity to declare war on his own responsibility against the Egyptian troops, he waited till the firing was over and then sailed one of his ships around each of the British men-of-war, giving each a "lusty cheer." He next landed a body of marines as an auxiliary to the British force ashore; and when it looked as if there might be a renewal of active hostilities, and the French and Italian marines had been withdrawn from the city, the American contingent preferred to stick by the Englishmen and ake their chances."

Twice, then, Admiral Nicholson took his chances and was disappointed. He got no fighting. But the spirited way in which he backed up the British cause, and the pertinacity with which he "stuck to the Englishmen." led one of the London newspapers to remark that blood is thicker than water, and to express the hope that Americans and Britishers will always be found standing side by

side on such occasions. If Admiral NICHOLSON had anchored the Lancaster between the Inflexible and the shore batteries, and threatened to return the fire of the British ironelad in case he was hit by one of her eighty-one pounders; or if he had put his marines at the disposal of Arabt Pasha, and declared his intention to stick by the Exyptians and take his chances, the impropriety of his behavior would be apparent to everybody.

The one duty of the American Admiral was to hold off and afford a place of refuge to citizens of the United States who might be in danger from the British guns or from those of the Egyptians. He was not called upon to lend moral or material support to either belligerent. If he has exceeded his plain duty in the least degree he ought to be punished. If he has acted in any such ridiculous fashion as appears by the de spatches from Alexandria, he ought to be consigned to Bloomingdale,

The four ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Stettin, which three years ago sent out only 33,127 emigrants in a twelvemouth, sent last year 210,547, and this year will probably send 300,000. For the ten years ending in 1880 the entire emigration from those ports was less than 600,000. The United States, it need hardly be said, received nearly the whole of this emigration, or 946 out of every 1,000. Brazil and Australia are the only other countries which drew a considerable part, and both of them combined received only between a twentieth and a thirtieth of the total. The Statistical Bureau of the German Empire shows of the emigration, and it also shows that emigration is strongest among the vigorous ages. For example, the age from 20 to 30 is thrice as heavily represented among the emigrants as among the general population, while the age from 50 to 60 is less than half as numerous in proportion among the former as among the lat ter. German emigration, in short, takes the very bone and sinew out of the country.

Where are all of the people going? The seaside hotels and the caravansaries at the urious summer resorts are not yet full, although half of July is gone, and many of them will do well if they pay expenses this season There is a wail of poor times from points heretofore well sustained, and yet the gay proces sion of Sound steamers that curves about the Battery every afternoon shows crowded decks, the express wagons rumble toward the piers and depots heavily laden, and, especially on Saturday afternoon, the city throng has the appearance of being about to leave town. Where do all the people go? In the last year the railroads have given a severe blow to the more famous resorts by bringing before the public rose-colored accounts of summer Areadias in Orange, Sullivan Rockland Ulster and other counties of this State and in New Jersey, and rendering it easy for city residents to find on paper the typical quiet country spot, where the air is pure, the milk and eggs are fresh, and the country folk gentle and obliging-an ideal aiways in the mind of the New Yorker, and yet to be realized. Scattered in hamlets, farm nouses, smail hotels, on mountain sides and in valleys, many of our people are doubtless resting to-day in various stages of dissatisfaction. The lower prices have attracted them from the brilliant resorts, but if they live in a spirit of ontentment their quiet surroundings prove more beneficial to health than midnight alls and big bills of fare at costiler places.

The English cotton spinners, who complain of the condition in which American coton reaches them, refuse to accept the explana tion of a New Orleans newspaper that the last sotton-picking season was wet and muddy, and so a great deal of dirt got into the cotton without design on the part of the planters. The Manchester Guardian asserts that the season, instead of being wet, was very dry. The English also complain of the alleged carelessness of negro tenants in the Southern States, who raise small quantities of cotton, and, having no incentive to secure a good reputation for their product, mix different qualities of cotton in the

# same bale.

From the London Standard.

The Paris Journal has received from "an ilustrious Austrian statesman" an account of a curious ouversation alleged to have been recently field with the erman Chancelor, according to which we are given to interstand that the great aim of the Prince's present odry is to de away with the republican form of go neds in France, which he regulate as unfavorable to greet? of G riman), and that the main object of the Austro Ger exp alliance is to drive back, the revolution

ra'tide threatenibg to sweep over Entage.
The Prince throkell will not be long before the French all have had enough of their present regime, but if the process of republican decay should prove too tedious he will find the means of accelerating it. The recionary was thin should "Thin no, with that the closing dark of my reperable so recycle about the closing dark of my

### THE PROSPECTS OF KEIFER

lis Renomination Endangered by Pollowing

Robeson-The Mobeson Gung. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- A lively contest is

going on in Keifer's district over the question of his renomination. Until within a short time it was not certain he would meet with oppodition, but suddenly a change took place, and Keifer's case seems to be desperate. not nominated," said a well-informed Ohio Republican. "It will be because of too much Robe on. If Keifer misses it will be because of that

disreputable association."

Now, why Keifer more than twenty, or even fifty others? Keifer has sinned more conspicuously only because he was in a more consple ious position. The others have done their best, or rather their worst, to accomplish what the Republican leader, Secor Robeson, dietated. The intention of them all has been the same.

As a general fact, persons who have profited by Robeson, and have been fellow laborers with him and Keifer, now quietly wish they both might go down for what has been done jointly. Neither Robeson nor Keifer is receiving help or sympathy from their confederates. On the contrary, the latter would rejoice should both be left at home.

Meanwhile, a number of Republican Repreentatives are having a hard time in their respective districts. The fate of Dunnell of Minnesota, in particular, attracts attention. He was among the favorites whom the Whiskey Ring were expected to take care of, not so much for what he has ever done specially for the Ring, as because his banner could be held aloft at the expense of Windom, whom the Ring hate. There is a local rivalry between the two; and another term in the House for Dunnell was construed by his friends to be the sure preliminary to a seat in the Senate in place of Windom. This has been frustrated by leaving Dunnell at home altogether, for the convention meet is against him.

The Minnesota gentleman, while aspiring to e a leader himself in the House, has been a follower of Robeson. His name stands recorded for the jobbing interests that have made the present session conspicuous. Dunnell's fate is a warning which comes too late.

### THE CLOUD THREATENING THE BOSSES.

Washington, July 19 .- This is a bad year for the political bosses. They fully perceive the actual and the coming dangers that threaten the overthrow of a vulgar and a venal ascendancy. The very citadel of bossism is now menaced with capture.

Any striking defeat of the one-man power in a great State heretofore Republican will end the rule of that party, which for twelve years past has held the reins of government by force. by fraud, and by corruption. It has not only outlived all usefulness, but the present machine organization glories in the shame of having abandoned the principles and dishonored the good name which once made Republicanism a proud title of distinction.

The crisis in the career of Boss Cameron can either be postponed nor qualified. Even if some of the Independent leaders were willing o betray their cause for a price, or to entertain propositions of compromise, the result would not be seriously affected. They might sell themselves, but they could not deliver the votes under a contract of treachery.

The long-deferred day of settlement with the Camerons, the Logans, the Mahones, the Binines, the Creswells, and other self-appointed leaders, who owe their positions to machine management, and to the abuses of patronage. is at last near at hand. They have plundered Treasury, debauched the public morals, and degraded the republic in the eyes of the ivilized world. Think of a clan of freebooters controlling the second State in the Union for a quarter of a century, without a single quality to challenge the public respect, or one recorded act to redeem, the deep, disgrace of that fallen

to challenge the public respect or one recorded act to redeem the deep disgrace of that fallen Commonwealth.

The vote of Pennsylvania has been huck-stered at conventions and trafficked at Washington for office and for iobs as a personal chattel, almost without protest against the degradation. The audaetty of power intimidated the weak, who were inclined to resist this despicable domination, and alarmed selfish interests by a threat of war on the tariff.

After long suffering and unworthy submission, an open and a formidable revolt against the Boss of Fennsylvania has been proclaimed in a form that admits of no retraction, without blasting shame to all engaged in it. They must go forward. They can make no trues or terms. They can accept no composition, because any change of front would carry with it the suspicion of a bargain and sale.

In this cerplexing dilemma, Boss Cameron resorts to the trickery which stands with him for the intellect and the worth that distinguished the leaders in Pennsylvania of a better day. He knows, with the party lines drawn, and the nominations as they now stand before the public, a crushing defeat stares him in the face, without the hope of recovery.

The Democrate were wise in their nominations, Bobert E. Pattison, as their candidate.

The Democrats were wise in their nomina-tions. Robert E. Pattison as their candidate for Governor, represents the sentiment and the fact of reform in his own person. Whoever believes in it honestly must vote for him, with-out regard to party because he has proven by his good work as Comptroller of Philadelphia that he deserves the confidence and the sup-port of the people. Thousands of upright Re-publicans, whose votes would be thrown away in the Independent twice can make them on the Independent ticket, can make them most effective by supporting Pattison.

# The Panama Canal.

From the Economic The Panama Canal Company has held its first should meeting of shareholders. The operations during the first year have been quite preliminary, but M. de Lesseps, in the report read, reminded proprietors, who have manifested some impatience to see the digging of the canal commenced that according to the original plans the period of organization would not terminate before the end of 1882. The results attained, he said, had only tended to confirm the belief that the canal uld be opened within six years from the con ment of the work of excavation. A great portion of the geological formation through which the canal will be made had been classed as "hard rock," but more con plete surveys have proved that much of it consists of sand, common earth, and soft rock that may be excavated without boring. This discovery will permit the company to effect a considerable saving in the cost of the work. Returns of the savitary condition of the lethinus also show that the death rate among the personnel of the company has not exceeded that among large assemblages of workmen in Europe During the first four months of 1882, the average number of persons employed was 2,000, and the number of deaths from age, accident, or mainly averaged six only per month. The first call on the capital subscribed duced a sum of about 74,000,000 francs, of which 000,000 still remained unemployed at the end of the year, and the second call of 125 france per share on 500, 000 shares made at the commencement of the year was duly met. It was originally proposed that of the 000,000 (80) france required for the construction of the cana monon one would be obtained by shares and hou occorby the issue of bonds. The meeting authorized the Board to issue a first series of 250,000 5 per cent bonds Of that loan a sum of 100,000,000 francs will be employed for the payment of the last four annutice of the purchase of the Panama Ratiway. By that purchase the company scures an entire monopoly in the transit across the 1stl mus, and will be able to utilize the railway, its wharves and sunys, for the construction of the canal.

# The Plunder of Two Years.

From the Courier Journal. When George Robeson entered the Cabinet of rant and took the naval portfolio be was so poor that e could hardly pay his washerwoman. Within two cears after be got into the Cabinet there was money t outl credit at five discrent banks, amounting to

# Logan Recognized at Home.

From the Chicago Times. There are indications hither and you that tohn A. Legan of lithness has bus eye on 1884.

# Patri Will Not Sing Again for the Queen.

An unfortunate mistake at the last State conhas let to a tremendous rungous. The priestes have ye entered the palace by the equerics' entrance in this occasion the old arrangement was allered one reason or other, and they were hidden to seek for door. morther door.

And Tatt, on driving up to the menal place, was some what rudely repulsed, and her servant to up make to discover the entrance to, who is they were directed site was obtained to enter through the kitchen door, and had to pass through a number of underground possages, to her extreme indignation. Indeed, the words the would start the product of the restriction of the product of the control of th

# Alfred de Musset's Daughter.

From the London Acidicay. The discovery is announced of a daughter of direct to Musset. She styled here of Service Learning contaming the angram of Musset Shale, and died at 21 Magnets, in Saintenge in 1875 at the law of 21 Magnets of the backer option is discovered antegraph, with the worlds a machine.

### SECOR ROBESON TROUBLED.

trong Condemnation of his Jobbery Meeting him at Every Turn.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secor Robeson is in great distress over his Naval bill. He seems to tear that the Senate, as he is unable to buildoze it, will make amendments to the bill which will make his cunning go for naught. He has spent some time to-day in the Senate Chamber, apparently using the little influence that he has there. He seemed to run against a very stiff fist when he brought up against Senator Beck. The Senator is one of those who not only distrust Robeson, but who does not besitate about letting Robeson know that he does distrust When, therefore, Robeson ran across Mr. Beek in the chamber, and under the shelter of Randolph Tucker's wing began on the Ken tucky Scotchman, Robeson at once got a blast from Beck, to which he listened with astonished subserviency. Mr. Beck made short work of

from Beck, to which he listened with astonished subserviency. Mr. Beck made short work of telling Robeson that the bill was a bad one, and that it would not have his support, and he made this announcement with piain South Presbyterian vigor. Robeson did not reply, but went off and buttonholed Don Cameron.

Robeson's anxiety arises not less from other intimations that he has received than from Beck's vigorous denunciation. To-day there was distributed on the desks of Senators a short but exceedingly vigorous pamphlet. It was clearly written by somebody who knew all there is to know about naval matters, as well as about Secor Robeson's schemes for the future, and bad and dishonest management in the past. It was surmised that a very high ranked officer in the navy had written it, and it was signed by the letter "P." It charges that Robeson's bill is, from beginning to end, a subtle though far-reaching attempt at a complete change in the Navy Department; that the bill is saturated with legislation; that its effect upon the personnel of the navy. If it becomes a law, must be disastrous, and that by it Robeson is attempting to use the Congress of the United States to further his schemes that would have been impossible for him to carry out had he remained as Secretary of the Navy ill this day, and with the full length of rope which Grant allowed him.

This pamphlet has made a very great impression, and if the bill does not go back to the House as a result of it with some amendments which with be very distasteful to Robeson, it will be strange.

sion, and if the bill does not go back to the House as a result of it with some amendments which will be very distasteful to Robeson, it will be strange.

Senator Miller offered an amendment to-day, which was referred, and which strikes out of the bill the entire portion relating to the radical changes in the personnel of the navy and provides for the appointment of a commission which shall investigate and report to the next Congress whether any changes are desirable, and if so, what. Many Senators favor this amendment, and Senator Miller is sanguine that it will be nolopted. Senators have so little confidence in Secor Robeson that many of them will not take his word that changes are needed, and none of them really want to do so.

It is known that Robeson would be willing to see all the other special features of the bill stricken out, if only the Senate will leave the appropriation for the monitors in just the shape the House passed it. If this measure be changed away goes the more of a year, the capture of Keifer, the control of the committees, the cunning and planning which Robeson has spent a year in consummating. Away goes his chances of serving the contractors whom he loaded down with contracts on the last night that he was Secretary of the Navy—contracts so unblushingly monstrous that Hayee's Ancient Mariner. Thompson, repudiated them. And away probably go his chances of being reflected to Congress.

Many, however, cannot reconcile with these strong interests Robeson's intense concern about this bill. It has been openly charged that Robeson has a necuniary interest in the contracts about which he is so greatly concerned, and such intense caperness as he shows does not tend to allay the effect of such charges. If the Senate should pass the amendment, that Mr. Holman offered in the House that would be thrown open to competition. Robeson's plans, for then the work of compileting the monitors would be thrown open to competition. Robeson's plans, for then the work of compileting the monitors would be thrown op

#### Burial of the Great Russian Metropolitan From the Morcour News

Metropolitan Makary died at his summer residence in the village of Cherkizoff on June 23. On the next day, after the liturgy had been performed by two Bishops with a number of priests, his body was solemnly carried to the Tehudow the Miracle) Convent. The mournful procession was led by sixteen banners belonging to three convents, Uspensky. Archangel, and Tehudow. Then followed two miraculous images, that of St. Sergy and that of St. Alexis, borne by two friars. Afterward came in pairs 22 psalmists wearing surplices. 130 deacons, 10 deacons of different convents, 64 priests without calotes, 70 priests and arch priests with calotes, and 8 monk priests. Next four arch priests and eight priests carried the orders of the late Metropolitan, namely, the Cross of Doctor of Divinity, the Order of St. Alexiander Nevsky, and the Order of St. Viadimir of the first degree, the order of St. Alexiander Nevsky, and the Order of St. Viadimir of the first degree. Then followed two choruses of church singers, and many of the offleers of the Moseow Consistory and professors of the Theological Seminary and School. A monk carried a large golden cross, Next came, one after another, nine archimandrities, with golden mittes on their heads. After these followed Bishop Kyrlli and Bishop a lexis. Then monk priests and deacons carried the veivet cushions, the white capoch with a dia-Metropolitan Makary died at his summer drites, with golden mitres on their heads. After these followed Bishop Kyrlli and Bishop Alexis. Then monk priests and deacons carried the veivet cushions, the white capoch with a diamond cross, a filtre with precious stones, and an omophorium: also a creater and a golden lamp and panagisa. Then followed the hearse, drawn by six white horses covered with black velvet. On the hearse was laid the coffin containing the remains of the Metropolitan. The coffin was covered with the mantle of the intermediate of the coffin was covered with the mantle of the intermediate of the coffin was covered with the mantle of the intermediate of the coffin was covered with the mantle of the intermediate of the coffin was covered with the disappearance of Mr. Freeling, the Brooslyn Janier, and Lask yout ogive my statement to the public the wound three-branched candlesticks, the sacramental fars, incensories, and candles.

the two and three-branched candlesticks, the sacramental fars, incensories, and candles.

When the procession entered the city of Moscow the chimes in all the church towers played mourfully. Thousands of neople followed the procession, and from every church in the city came clergymen, who joined the procession. "Vechnaia pamiat" the Eternal Remembrance was sung all the way. When the procession came to the Miracle Corvent, twelve archimandrites took dawn the soffin and assisted by six Bishops carried it into the church. Then a great requiem mass was performed by Archbishop Leonty sent by the Holy Synol for sisted by six lishops, carried it into the church. Then a great requiem mass was performed by Archbishop Leonty, sent by the Holy Synod for that purpose assisted by all the elergy present.

The remains of the late Metropolitan remained at the convent till June 26. The Scriptures were read before the coffin by monks incessantly day and night. On June 26 the remains were taken by the railroad to the Trinity Laura, where, in a piace in the church closen by the late Metropolitan himself, they were solemnly buried in presence of a great number of prelates and dignitaries of State.

# Pasha and Bey.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you offshien whare number of your renders by giving defi-ations of the words Bey and Pasha. Strengered Paury.

Pasha is a Turkish title given to Governors of provinces, Ministers of state, and naval or littary commanders of high rank. Bey, or Beg, is a title of honor given to the sons of a pasha, and to army officers holding the rank of solonel. It means lord or commander. Tunis and Tripoli the supreme officer of the State is called the Boy.

# The Number of Jews in New York.

To THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sec. You put lown the number of Jewish synagogue members in this rity at only 2,167, which, at a multiplication of 5 for each hember, would be nearly 15,000 persons—men, women, and clubdren. You draw from an errow as source you adopt the statistics of the Times. To arrive at the rel number take, first, the number of members of orders I O E B. K. S. L. F. S. I. and I S. I. I. the orders 1, 0, 8, B, 8, 8, L, F, 8, 1, and 1, 8, 1, 1 licro you have at least 12, 85 men, all contenting 5 we not believe there. Accounted to the members of the three process of the licroscopiers. Accounted to the members of the three process of the licroscopies o

# The Hillsdale Crew.

To the Editor of The Sun-Ser: The objections to the fillistale crow are based on formal or tech mical grounds, about which, in all passimes they are exact in England. American enthusiants declare that it is through fear of defect that the Hillistale crow is barred by Englishmen. When the Cornell onession went to England last year obsertions were raised that they did not comply with explanations and some validation comply with explanations and some validation was industed in here then as now. Subsequently those once now were overtised, and the temperature were allowed to sow. How they discuss the cornels were ordered them, solves is a matter of intervey. The Hillistake representative have outly is incent the senie here there smith doubt less the counter the same face. However sellows. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. The obsec.

# Another Challenge to Sullivan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIGE I do hereby TO THE EDITOR OF THE STA of the provide with me, challenge John L Sictivan to Sparfor rounds with me, according to the Marque of Queensherry for \$1.000 and half the gate arome; the man half to come off at any time and place he shall have. I have deposited a forfer of \$250 with Mr Richard K Fox to make good my other fions.

W. H. Wenn't Dor one now may, July 17

# The Swimming Question.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHEET I see Mr. Waithor Duning has come here from England to open mode for place even notes a note in the process that say ple beats all places. I will use I constitute \$2.500 in the cons

### CONGRESSMAN TILLMAN OUSTED.

The Republican Majority in the House Votes to Sent Smalls of South Carolina. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House disposed the South Carolina contested election case by seating Smalls, the Republican candidate The entire day was spent in political debate Horr of Michigan was the chief speaker for the Republican side. He strongly denounced the Democratic gerrymandering plan in South Carolina, Mr. Evins of South Carolina and others

andering, South and North, were pointed out

Mr. Tillman spoke in his own behalf, but no dressed himself especially to the propriety of the House deciding upon the election and returns of its members. He thought that the great fault of the Constitution lay in the proturns of its members. He thought that the great fault of the Constitution lay in the provision which allowed the House to judge of the election of its members, because gentlemen had party politics eternally exciting prejudice, and making them determine contrary to law, evidence, and justice, There was another cause why justice could not be done, and that was on account of the new propagandism in which the Bepublican party had been engaged for twenty years, to the effect of the "universal fatherhood of God and the universal fatherhood of God and the universal fatherhood of man." In espousing that doctrine it had attempted to reverse the laws of God Almighty, and it had failed and would continue to fail. That doctrine would lead to the enfranchisement of the Asiatic hordes who would overwhelm our very exilization. For those and other reasons it was impossible for the House to judge imparthily of election cases, and he favored the creation of a court to determine the facts in each case. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Horr, whom he characterized as having played the buffoon. While that gentleman has been prancing against the wrong which had been done to the negro in the redistricting of South Carolina, he (Tillman) could not help remembering that there were 165,900 voters in Michigan who did not vote the Republican ticket, and who were gerrymandered out of any representation on this floor. Unfortunately, since 1876, the people of South Carolina had collected a little property; and he was afraid, from the unceremonious manner in which the choice of the people were kicked out of this body, that there was another Ring forming to sweep down upon them to rob them of what little substance they had accumulated. If the Republicans went on as they have been going on, he was satisfied that though Shelley and himselfwere going to be turned out, they would come back to the next Congress, and they would come back to the seat and it was carried—yeas 141; nays, 5—Messrs. Ford of Missouri, Rice of Missouri, Hardenbergh, Jones o vision which allowed the House to judge of the

### A Great Constitutional Conflict in Norway.

From the St. James's Gazette, The extraordinary constitutional conflict

The extraordinary constitutional conflict which is taking place in Norway, between King Oscar on the one side and the largest proportion of the Norwegians on the other side, appears to be approaching a serious crisis, and deserves attention.

A constitutional struggle has for several years gone on also in Denmark; but King Christian has, in a most prudent and constitutional manner, kept 'the King' in the background, leaving to his Ministers to carry on the fight with the constitutional means in their power; and even the Ladical leaders were honest enough a short time age to acknowledge that the Cubinet had remained strictly on legal ground. The consequence is that King Christian is trusted by the nation, and that his popularity daily increases, notwithstanding the parliamentary troubles.

In Norway, on the contrary, King Oscar speaks personally as 'the King.' It is 'the royal I,' which a lew days ago delivered a speech from the throne to the members of the Norwegian Storthing of which a garbled extract appears to have been telegranded abroad, but which in its entirety certainly is unique among speeches from the throne in a constitutional country, resembling in reality more the "hoc vole, sie jubee" of a Roman imperator than a speech from a constitutional King. The consequence of this outburst of the royal wrath has made a deep impression in Norway; all the more as the Norwegian character is naturally proud and self-conscious, and a republic is openly discussed.

The popularity of the King and the dynasty naturally suffers. Already the Storthing has a second time refused to vet the increase in the appanage of the Crown Prince consequence on his marriage, and nobody would be surprised to see the Storthing take the most extreme measures in the flight for what, righty or wrongly, is considered the liberty of the nation against the detation of the King.

and his wife for asking me for rest. The wife never spoke to me on the subject. The jamtor was a very easy going man, and allowed me to pay it in installments. At the end of the mount of swed him 22, and 1 took him would pay this as soon as possible. The value of the failure of the pay the as soon as possible. The value of the failure and myself having worths was through his threat to strike one of my girls. I told him if he struck her I would strike him, and I do not know any man who would not say the same thing, and do it if required. My only office was being hoory form infortunits in my would strike him, and I do not know any man who would not say the same thing, and do it if required. My only crime was being poor, being infortunate in precuring work in the simmer. My being arrested on the charge of absolutionism was simply to find out and search me for exidence. I had not been away from home thirty-six hours, all told. My children have wanted for nothing since we have been in 1918 country, and we have some every kind friends on Buffeld Tevrace should we want them. My working on samilay to get a few domars is no detrinism to say man. I have known before educated mean than myself publish shoes and sweep crossings in the streets to present food for their children. This after him level the cause, not only of annoyance to me, but the level the cause, not only of annoyance to me, but the level the cause, he out for their children. This after him level the cause, he can be always on Manday moviner should the palatting of two houses speaking to one about their distribution of the level of the cause of the read Macrossish in the level of the distribution of the paper hand the palatting of the line of paper hand the level of the me. The name had scared him. I am which in heart will be the sufferers.

But exercised my family will be the sufferers.

But exercised my family will be the sufferers.

# Lawyers' Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET A law lerk surrests in to-lay's Sen that his fellow clerks orm an association, and place themselves in a justion o demand proper compensation for their services. to demand proper compensation for their services. Lawyers, as a rule, entertainting most threat bless of the proper amount of compensation that should be continued to the respective for their own services, but persistently reture to recognize the poster of payors to their cherks a same sufficient to entheir cherks a local wealth of the cherks a same sufficient to entheir the state of the continued time that in this city law circle tweeter mescrable patients is bretter for services that require in their performance a fair amount of intelligence. The attentages of an association organized for their breieff cannot fail to be presented and appreciated by law cherks who have without the success of such increments amount others.

New York 1989 17.

To the Enton or The Sux-Six 1 notice a letter in

New York, July 17.

To the Euron or The Syn-Sect I notice a letter in The Syn from a law clerk, in which he suggests that we demand largies and remains and form a society in high is in getting them. Beyond question has where generally are poorly paid. They are compiled to ancept low all arise because ministense of well to do people are continually afforms to be required according to the required period of clerkship. I have link we maint to form an association and hope that want to form an association and hope that many others will take up the range of the law elers.

New York, July 18.

Another of Then.

# Pruits of Fraud.

From fraud can nothing come but fraud, Where'er you find it; Though knaves and foels alike appland, There's death behind it.

Through every plous, much disguise Fraud shows its features, And buds its gauzy mask of lies To all its creatures. " minly it cats its secret bread,

In corners such ind ;
It's stoken waters seen are sped From vessels leaking te shabby morals, poor pretence,

By time's revealing Disclose the nature of a "fence" Brought up for stealing. The virtue It may cliance to know Is test a spaces.
White the each its flabby vitals flow

Streams of Bullion It priming and prague itself in vaiu-Normanda adamata.

Por still at years the fatal stain. The earl that Chart should anywhere

Find openpation.
And said trace that It should dare stoll rank and station

Fract's shaunful dock our race may see The last of herein.
And in our nestriest will be

A stouch forever.

-Two harnessed crocodiles tamely drew a Miss Fox, who sues Mr. Low of New Or-

BUNBEAMS.

damage at one dollar -Friends of Yale College are endeavoring raise \$25,000 for the erection of a building in w

-An Arkansas bridegroom caught the bride his arms, at the conclusion of the ceremony, and dis-cated two of her ribs with a violent hug.

-A bill authorizing the practice of cremaon is about to be presented to the French Chamber of eputies, and will be influentially supported. -All the stars and insignia of the decorais bestowed on Napoleon III. by other sovereigns are

out to be sold among the French crown jewel--Marianne North has bestowed her collection of botanical paintings as a free gift to the public, and has built for them a gallery in Kew Gardens, London. -George Morrison, in England, captain of

the Workshop branch of the Salvation Army, was fined at the Doncaster Police Court for stealing a pair of stock--When the German Empress travels in

muner the roof of her railroad carriage is covered will a layer of turf, which is watered frequently during the day as a device to keep her cool

-The French Government has offered for the second time a prize of \$10,000 for the invention of the most useful application of the vo take pile. During five years this remains open to competitors -Some objects just found in Neufchatel are considered by Swiss archicologists to throw a new light

on the history of the lake dwellers. Among them are a carriage wheel with iron rim, iron awords, and many -The German Emperor was to have quited Eme on July 15 to pay a visit to the Grand Duke and

Grand Duchess of Baden. The Grand Duke is rapidly recovering from his recent dangerous illness, but the onli-thalmic affection from which he has been suffering has not disappeared. -A Mr. Gotch has started as a rival to bear Wilde, and is drawing crowds to his sesthetic lec tures in London. He pronounces the present male attirs idiotic, condemns hat, cost, and vest, and reserves special bitterness for trousers. He goes in for Knicker-

ockers and stockings, no shirt fronts, no coat tails, and no pockets. -Charley Lyon arrived at his home in lows, a few days ago, satisfied by a month's experience at West Point that he did not wish to remain a calet. He says that the rules of the unitary academy were too rigid and severe to bear; that hazing was practised; that

he was compelled to cat tallow candles and chew tarred rope, and that, unable to stand it longer, he ran away. -In a new decision by the Missouri Court. Appeals, in the matter of a property owner's petition for injunction against a telegraph company, which had put up a pole opposite his premises under a permit from the Board of Paulie Improvements, it was stated that the power of the Board to give such permits might be so limited as to exclude the erection of anything unsightly.

-The war in Egypt has been carefully tudied by the World's Crisis, the organ of the Advent ists in America. It admits the difficulty of interpreting prophecy by military movements, but believes that the saints eight to watch the course of events with Fible in hand. It is quite sure that the European Conference is another united effort of the Revelator's four angels to

-The Council of the British Royal Geographical Society have decided on an expedition to East-orn Africa for the exploration of the snow capped mountains, Kenia and Kilimanjaro, and the country between them ami the eastern shores of Victoria Nyanza. Joseph Thomson is to be the commander, and, according to pres-ent arrangements, he will leave England for Zanzibar to reanize his party early in the ensuing year. -A curious piece of artillery has arrived at

Windsor Castle. The weapon, which is believed to have come from some Eastern country, has seven barrels, inc bore of which are rather larger than those of ordinary rifles, faid horizontally upon a wooden carriage the cen tral one being longer than the rest. At the breech is a groove for a train of powder to the touchheics, so that all the barrels can be discharged simultaneously -The four officers of the Austrian army highest in command in Bosnia are Irishipen. The Goernor of Livno is Major-Gen. O'Reilly. The second in command of the cavalry is Col. O Herithy, and there are two Capt, O'Sullivans under him. One of the Generals of brigade is Rudolph Oliver Swanston, who comes of a

west Cork family. It seems that still in far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade, the Irish soldier is fore-most in the path of honor, glory, and small pay. -According to a Moseow paper a member of the Old Paith has asked permission to organize a de-tachment of the Old Believers to guard the Emperor during the coronation. He received the thanks of the Governor-General of Moscow, who promised to inform him of the resolution taken. The Old Hellevers, like all Dissenters, were long persecuted by the Government, and it was only under the reign of Alexander II, that

they were treated with less severity.

—A trial in Berlin has resulted in the conviction of a factory girl, Panline Henkelmann, for the murder of one of her friends, Eliza Dacksch. The object of the murderess was simply to robber victim. The details of the crime disclose an incredible degree of barbarity, cruelty, and debasement. Pauline was sentenced to death, but, in spite of the shocking cruelty with which she took life, she was recommended

nercy by the jury, and will probably escape hanging -In Kentucky the Legislature has exgo erning the question in criminal cases. In a recent murder trial the objection was raised to one of the witheaves that he was an atheist, and therefore that his evidence was not admissible. The question went to the Court of Appeals, which decides that in criminal as well as civil cases no inquiry can be made into the religious

-The Bankruptey law does not seem to work well in England. The Comptroller tells of a debtor, a shoemaker, whose whole property realized only \$800, and who was preved upon by a receiver, who had office twenty three days, charging him \$320 for his services He charged "one guines for attending court to accept office if he should be appointed, another for accepting, two more for taking possession of the debtor's property, a fifth for putting a man in possession of it, and a sixth for a few moles railway fare and expenses."

-A convention of experts has been discussing at Lyeds England, the problem of how to abain the smoke nuisance in manufacturing towns. Many plans were presented, and the meeting finally passed two resolutions-one declaring that there are inventionally which smoke may be effectually consumed or effeetually prevented, and the other that, in the opinion of the meeting the smoke arising from steam engine fires and furnaces could be consumed, and often without tajury to the boiler and with a saving of fuel.

-The reforms which have been carried out during the last quarter of a century in the Russian army have been accompanied by considerable increase in the cost of equipment and maintenance of the individual soldier. In 1854, for instance the rations of a Russian soldier cost on an average less than \$20, while in 1881 the cost is set down at more than \$45. The equipment of the infantry soldier cost, exclusive of his arms and the root is over \$18. The weight carried by the Bussian soldier has been reduced from about 72 pounds to #2 although he is provided with 84 carridge and has been provided with a new water bottle, weigh

The English Court of Appeals was called upon to decide on the future prospects of a ward and say whether he had better emigrate to Manifolia with his father or commuse as "a student in bosomert Dickyard." The lat's pay was not sufficient for his maintenance, but then if be remained in the adourably be would exeminally have a salary of \$1.000 a year. On the other hand, his father's qualified states for surveys in farming in Manitoha was the one on which constraints penalty rety, namely, that he had already failed in the fusiones at home. The scale was ultimately turned by the promise of a relative to maintain the box unto he pay was a nough for him to live upon, and the Contribe cited in favor of the Admiralty.

-At the Hamilton sale in London there was sold a small fine carried out of solid lasper. The stone is variegated with brilliant reds, greens, and grays, dered with tiny gold specks. It must have been blanks wherewith tiny wold specks. It must have been bight, where clared in Frances for about the year 1745 it was artistically mounted in gold by Meissennier a famous is weller of the reign of Louis XV, probably to hide the clares of the jaspier, which had been chapped. At the shrink Misseum there is a plateau or shallow been which matches the ever in every respect, axe that it is on mounted. This came from the collection of Sir Walkou Hamilton me relation of the Duke in 1772. The two artistics are related to the collection of the collection of the content of the collection of the town of the collection of the two artistics. cles were compared but week sude by side. Mr W heliner, who gave \$11.500 for the jug. to of equipment that both were originally carved out of the assumble to be willy they termed a period of the bullet service of some

In the ancient city of Oldenburg, Herr In the agreent city of Oldenburg, Herr Jansen, an ether harry harry as the month electry of whose dwaling was compared to Least 11s. It has a substantial to Least 11s. It has a substantial to Least 11s. It has a substantial to the substantial to the highest 1 substantial to the highest 1 substantial to the least 1 substantial to the least 1 substantial to the least 1 substantial the house of the wind of the wind of the house of the least 1 substantial to the least 1 substanti I approprie ground was represent to made his creati-